

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

Please replace the claims with the claims provided in the listing below wherein status, amendments, additions and cancellations are indicated.

1. (Currently amended) A method for manufacturing a screen plate including a screen and a frame which inhibits generation of moire, comprising:

setting a dot angle for each of printing colors to be used for printing each said screen plate at a predetermined angle interrelated to the dot angles of remaining ones of the printing colors at which moire is not present, said printing colors being used comprising yellow, magenta, black and cyan, said dot angle being set up respectively at 6 to 8 degrees for said yellow (Y), at 21 to 23 degrees for said magenta (M), at 51 to 53 degrees for said black (K), and at 79 to 81 degrees for said cyan (C), said dot angle being measured relative to 0 degrees corresponding to true vertical or true horizontal;

matching a screen angle of each said screen in angular relation with each said dot angle in a condition in which moire is minimized; and

forming the screen plate for each of the printing colors by stretching the screen over the frame, sides of said frame being respectively aligned with said true vertical and horizontal, [[with]] said screen being oriented at said screen angle with respect to said [[fame]] frame.

2-3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously Presented) The method for manufacturing a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein said matching a screen angle is performed by rotating said screen in a horizontal direction to a position in which moire is minimized.

5. (Withdrawn) The method for manufacturing a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein said moire-preventing step is performed by converting image data expressed as a gradation which is a ratio of dot size to image data, expressed as a number of dots per minute.

6. (Withdrawn) A method for manufacturing of a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein the image is downloaded to a computer as electronic data, processed an electronic retouch correction and the like to the data, and converting the correction processing data to dot data.

7. (Currently amended) A screen plate, comprising:

a screen having a positive film image, capable of being printed without generating moire, produced by setting a dot angle of each of printing colors needed for printing the screen plate at predetermined angle interrelated to the dot angles of remaining ones of the printing colors and matching a screen angle, to which said

screen is rotated, in angular relation with each said dot angle to achieve a condition in which moire is minimized, said printing colors being used comprising yellow, magenta, black and cyan, said dot angle for each of said printing colors being set up respectively at 6 to 8 degrees for said yellow (Y), at 21 to 23 degrees for said magenta (M), at 51 to 53 degrees for said black (K), and at 79 to 81 degrees for said cyan (C), said dot angle being measured relative to 0 degrees which corresponds to true vertical or true horizontal; and

a frame fixedly attached to said screen, sides of said frame being respectively aligned with said true vertical and horizontal, said screen being oriented at said screen angle with respect to said frame.

8. (Withdrawn) A method for manufacturing a screen plate for printing a moiré-free positive colorized image onto an object from a color image that has been digitally transcribed from an original image source into a negative image thereof, which negative image is reversed to a positive image upon being adhesively printed onto the object, the method comprising:

- a) determining an electronic screen line density of a number of screen lines per inch of an electronic image source which is to be converted into a digitized image that is to be printed onto the object;
- b) identifying component colors of the image to be printed;

- c) determining parameters for forming a dot screen by assigning a first dot screen angle to each component color at which a first application of that color is to be applied to the object by the dot screen and at which that color can be optimally viewed when printed onto the object, so as to produce a moiré-free image on the object, the dot screen angle for each color component being independently assigned based on a nature of a material from which the object onto which the digitized image to be printed is made;
- d) assigning a second dot screen angle to each component color at which a second application of that component color is to be applied to the object and at which that component color is to be viewed when printed onto the object, so as to produce a moiré-free image on the object;
- e) determining and selecting a spot shape for dots of the component colors on the dot screen to be printed onto the object;
- f) determining a dot screen line density that is at least four times the electronic screen line density;
- g) forming a positive film dot screen of the screen plate by applying the component colors to the positive film screen at the first and second dot screen angles in the selected spot shape and in the determined dot screen line intensity;
- h) mounting the positive film dot screen on a mesh screen support having a predetermined screen line density of a number of screen lines per inch; and

- i) mounting the mesh screen support in a frame to form the screen plate.

9. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 8, wherein the second dot screen angle for each component color is one of an opposite angle or a right angle to the first dot screen angle for that color component.

10. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 8, wherein the electronic screen line density is from 30 – 75 lines per inch, and the dot screen line density is from 120 – 300 lines per inch.

11. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 8, wherein the positive film dot screen is made from a substance selected from the group consisting of: silk, ethylene glycol – terephthalic acid condensation polymer, nylon, polyester, and stainless steel.

12. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 8, wherein the frame is made from a substance selected from the group consisting of: aluminum and wood.

13. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 8, wherein the spot shape is selected from the group consisting of: circular, elliptical, lozenge-shaped, square, linear, and cross-shaped.

14. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 11, wherein the substance from which the positive film dot screen is made is selected based on a nature of a material of the object onto which the digitized image is to be printed.

15. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 8, wherein the component colors include at least: yellow, magenta, black, and cyan.

16. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 15, wherein the first dot screen angles for the component colors are: 6 to 8 degrees for yellow; 21 to 23 degrees for magenta; 51 to 53 degrees for black; and 79 to 81 degrees for cyan.

17. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 16, wherein the first dot screen angles for the component colors are: 7 degrees for yellow; 22 degrees for magenta; 52 degrees for black; and 80 degrees for cyan.

18. (Withdrawn) A method for printing a moiré-free digitized image onto an object comprising applying a plurality of overprinted component images onto the object using a plurality of screen plates manufactured according to claim 8, wherein there is a difference in screen angle for each component color between subsequently utilized screen plates.

19. (Withdrawn) The method according to claim 18, wherein the difference in screen angle for each component color between subsequently utilized screen plates is 30 degrees.

20. (Canceled)

21. (Previously Presented) The method for manufacturing a screen plate according to claim 1, wherein dots for each of said printing colors are each in a form of an ellipse.

22. (Previously Presented) The screen plate according to claim 7, wherein dots for each of said printing colors are each in a form of an ellipse.